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WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL



GIVING TIMELY INFORMATION
AND PRICES OF SEASONABLE SEEDS

Published by T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen Richmond, Virginia.

The photograph shown above is partial view of buildings on our Kenbrook Seed Farm.

VOL. V.

OCTOBER EDITION

1910.

Wood's Crop Special is issued monthly. No subscription price, but is mailed free each month to customers whose orders indicate a special interest in farming, gardening or trucking.

If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will put your name on our regular mailing list.

How to Make Big Yields of Wheat.

We would strongly urge our farmers who contemplate the use of fertilizers on wheat, oats or other fall-sown grains, not to use the fertilizer at the time of seeding in the fall, but to apply it in the month of March as a top-dressing. Our experiments at Hollybrook Farm have proved conclusively the wisdom of this course. For three years in succession we have made yields of wheat, 25, 26 and this year 30 bushels to the acre, none of which were sown on anything but medium soils. We have used ordinarily about 300 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre, applying it as a top-dressing in the month of March, running the harrow over the wheat after applying the fertilizer, to slightly incorporate the fertilizer with the soil, at the same time making seedings of clover. We have not only secured good stands of clover where the wheat was sown, but have in every instance made a large yield of the very best quality wheat. Applying fertilizer in the fall at the time the grain is sown, the fertilizer has to lie in the ground for about four months before the wheat or fall-sown grain gets into growing condition and is ready to take up and use the fertilizer. The loss of the fertilizer by leaching from winter rains is enormous, and it is very much better, where fertilizer is applied to these fall-sown grains, to apply it as above stated, in the month of March.

We have this year just threshed out a field of seven acres of Leap's Prolific Wheat on our Hollybrook Farm, and the yield there from was 213 bushels, a little over 30 bushels to the acre. This was grown on land that could at best be classed as only medium in productiveness, part of the field being rather poor gravelly slope. We have never made less than 25 bushels of wheat to the acre on our Hollybrook Farm, and have never sown wheat on our best fields. We believe that these good yields of wheat and the good qualities which we have made are very largely due to the method of fertilization above given.

It is also a first-rate plan to sow clover or grass on the wheat in March, at the time the fertilizer is applied. The fertilizer not only increases the yield of wheat, but helps the growth and stand of grass or clover to a considerable extent.

The Superior Quality of our Seed Wheat.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. B. T. Perkins, of Todd County, Kentucky, one of our customers to whom we sold a car-load of Leap's Prolific Wheat for the use of himself and his neighbors:

"I congratulate you on the excellent car-load of seed wheat received. The purchasing farmers were highly pleased with the quality of the wheat, accuracy of weight, and especially the perfect condition of shipment—not a bag broken or a grain of wheat on the floor."—B. T. PERKINS, Todd Co., Ky., Sep. 14, 1910.

Leap's Prolific Wheat.

We have received the most uniformly and enthusiastically satisfactory reports from our customers who have grown this wheat, not only the past season but for two or three years previously, reports received by us from customers claiming that the yields of Leap's Prolific were from five to eighteen bushels more per acre than from other kinds grown under similar circumstances, and our customers report aggregate yields of from twenty-five to to as high as fifty-two bushels per acre, from this kind. Our own crops of this wheat also confirms its superiority, both in yield and quality, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best and most productive wheats in cultivation to-day. It is practically a beardless variety, although some heads occasionally show some tendency towards beard, particularly at the tips. It makes large, full heads, some heads measuring as much as seven inches long. It stools out extensively, and has stiff straw, and withstands wet weather and wind at harvest time better than other varieties. Altogether, we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best and most productive wheats in cultivation to-day.

The following are extracts from letters recently received from customers in regard to the fine yields of Leap's Prolific Wheat.

I write in regard to the wheat that I got from you last fall. I sowed three bushels of Leap's Prolific on three acres of ground, just ordinary freestone land, and made 35 bushels per acre, 105 bushels on three acres, where I only made 17 bushels on the remainder of my crop. I am well pleased with it, and have recommended it to a great many wheat growers. I have given your address to quite a number of people, that you will hear from soon. I also send you a clipping from my county paper in regard to my wheat.—S. B. WOLFF, Todd Co., Ky., July 31, 1910.

(The following is the newspaper clipping above referred to)

Fine North Todd Yield.

One of the very best yields of wheat reported anywhere in Todd County was that made on the farm of S. B. Wolff, in the Wilhelmina neighborhood. Mr. Wolff bought three bushels of Leap's Prolific in Richmond, Va., and sowed three acres with it. He realized a yield of 105 bushels, or 35 bushels to the acre. The entire crop was sold from the thresher to growers at \$1.25 a bushel, for seed wheat.

Todd County Times, Elkton, Ky.

I am glad to say I have a nice crop of Leap's Prolific, the best wheat I think I have ever seen. It has every recommendation. It branches well. Has the largest and longest heads I have ever seen, and stands up better than any I have ever seen. The miller near me told me that Leap's Prolific was the finest grinding wheat he ever ground, and makes fine flour, and in threshing, most of the chaff remains on the straw.

T. C. BOURDON, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

My opinion of the Leap's Prolific Wheat is that it is an extremely desirable and reliable wheat on most soils. In many instances it has made double the yield of other varieties.

W. A. SHOCK, Rockingham Co., Va., May 15, 1909.

Remarkable crop results from sowing Crimson Clover for Cotton.

The following letter from one of our Alabama customers shows expectation of getting land to yield two bales of cotton per acre by sowing cotton lands down to crimson clover.

Last year, if you will remember, I bought eight bushels of your crimson clover seed, and I planted same in my cotton middles the latter part of October, just after picking over the cotton. I had plenty of inoculating soil from a small patch, say, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre, and as I used same freely, I had no trouble in getting good stand. I sowed the seed exactly like I would sow a large turnip patch, and this was done **directly after a rain, which is quite important.** I had no trouble in getting a stand, and though we had a very severe winter as to cold, and some of my clover was killed, yet after all my stand was fairly good. About the 20th of April, while in full bloom, I plowed in about 35 acres, which I planted with the seed bought of you, and planted same to cotton. I have watched the experiment very closely, as it was my first experience in plowing in vegetable matter with view of enriching my soil, and I am proud to say I am more than pleased with the result obtained.

MY "COTTON AFTER CLOVER" IS THE BEST I HAVE, and has retained its color and continued to make after all the rest has turned yellow and quit growing, from the long drought we are now having. I usually plant 250 acres in cotton, and I am going to put one-third of same in clover this fall, as I can easily manage to prepare that proportion to bed up and planted after the cotton is in full bloom, say from the 10th to 20th of April. This is done by preparing all the balance of my cotton land and planting same before the clover is ready to turn under. The turning under process was done by throwing out the middles in which clover was planted, with a two-horse middle burster, then putting in the furrow a sack each of acid phosphate and kainit, and listing back on the furrow, so as to make a good bed. After waiting for about a week or ten days to allow for fermentation to end, I plant to cotton in the usual way. The clover furnishes the necessary nitrogen, so I use only phosphate and kainit as stated.

Another season I expect to use some nitrate of soda in middles at last plowing, and to make over a bale per acre without any trouble. The beauty of this newly found method of restoring the worn-out soils of the South by a winter growth of clover lies in the fact that the method is yet in its infancy, that it has gone beyond the experimental stage, and that beyond any question it is better than the cow pea as to results.

If then, this be true, why should not our lands in a few years be made to grow two bales per acre instead of one? The idea, from my standpoint, is feasible, and with me, anticipation as to the future is cutting a wide swath. Probably I should have stated that I used a small harrow to scratch over the middles before sowing the seed, then running two furrows with same afterwards, and lastly, a heavy brush was run to smooth off the land and thoroughly cover.

W. E. SISTRUNK, Tallassee, Ala., Sept. 12, 1910.

Crimson Clover should not be covered deeply and we believe an excellent stand would be secured by running the small harrow, and then covering with the brush afterward.

T. W. Wood & Sons

Hardy Roses.

We will commence shipping our hardy roses after the middle of October and during November. These roses are strong, field-grown roses, and give the very best results and satisfaction to our customers. The best time for planting these roses is the end of October or during November. They get well rooted during the winter, ready to grow off and bloom profusely in the spring.

These **hardy out-door-grown roses**, are much better and more satisfactory than green-house roses as usually sold, and our collection of varieties is of the very best and most satisfactory kinds in cultivation. Customers who appreciate this queen of flowers will be more than pleased with the results and satisfaction from the strong, vigorous plants we send out.

Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; all leading kinds. See first inside cover page of our Fall Catalog for information about the varieties that we can supply.

THE FERTILIZERS which we handle are high grade fertilizers, made from the best materials for the different crops for which they are recommended. Our fertilizers have given the best results to our customers, and our trade is constantly increasing.

Seasonable Notes About Farm Crops.

SEED WHEAT can be safely and satisfactorily sown through October and November in this section and further south. In preparing land for seed wheat, care should be used to have the land thoroughly and deeply broken up, harrowed and cross-harrowed, so as to give as thorough preparation and as good a seed bed as possible. The quantity of seed wheat sown to the acre varies, from one-and-one-fourth to two bushels to the acre being the quantity sown. About one and-a-half bushels, in our opinion, is the correct quantity under ordinary circumstances. It is also very desirable to roll land after seeding wheat or any fall-sown grain, as it firms the soil and gives the rootlets a much better chance to get a hold on the soil. Some of our experienced farmers claim that the yield is increased considerably by rolling the land after seeding. While wheat is generally sown broadcast, it is very much better and more satisfactory to put it in with grain drill as it is covered at a uniform depth, and better crop results can be expected where wheat or other fall-sown grains are seeded in this way.

Wheat following cow peas usually gives excellent crop results. It is usually customary not to plow the land where cow peas have been sown, but to cut off the cow pea crop and then run the disk or cutaway harrow over the stubble, cutting it into the soil and giving as good preparation as possible, and then seed the wheat. Plowing the land where cow peas have been sown exposes the nitrogen bearing nodules to the atmosphere, thus lessening the fertilizing value of the cow pea crop.

RYE can be sown to advantage any time during October or November, and makes an excellent winter cover crop, which can be used for grazing during the winter and early spring, or for early green food, and also makes a profitable grain crop. Even if it is not desired to use rye for these purposes, it makes a valuable cover crop, conserving the crop-producing qualities of the soil, preventing washing by rains, and improves the texture of the land for succeeding crops. Rye sown as a cover crop should be turned under before the straw reaches maturity the following year. As a soil-improving crop, rye does not contain nitrogen like the clovers or cow peas, but it is an excellent crop to put land in good condition, and it is much better to put land down in a cover crop like rye, than to leave it exposed. If land that is intended to be planted in corn is sown in rye this fall, and the rye plowed under when preparing for corn, it will benefit the corn crop very considerably. The Rye can be plowed in whenever it is desired to plow or prepare for crops for next spring, and it will improve the land very much indeed over what it would be if left to lie without any cover crop during the winter.

Nearly all of the **grasses** can be seeded to excellent advantage during October, but the earlier they are put in, the better. There is some risk about sowing clover seed this month, and some farmers recommend that when clover is not put in before October it is well to sow half the quantity in the fall and make another seeding about the middle of March.

September is usually considered the best month for seeding **oats**. They can, however, be safely and satisfactorily seeded up to the middle of October, and further South until early in November. The best kinds for fall seeding are the Appler, Bancroft, Red Rust Proof and Virginia Gray Winter. The Appler and Bancroft have given the most satisfactory results for the past two seasons, and proven to be very large-yielding and sure cropping oats when sown in the fall.

Dwarf Essex Rape can be sown early in October, or further south can be sown even as late as the early part of November. The earlier it is seeded, however, the better. It makes a most excellent hog pasture, and is also well adapted for green feed for poultry.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is an excellent combination to furnish winter, spring and early summer pasturage. It can be safely and satisfactorily seeded any time during October or November. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre. Our sales of this mixture are increasing steadily every year. This combination of various grains, together with vetch, will furnish much more grazing than sowing oats, rye or any other grain crop by itself.

WINTER BARLEY is very popular all through the South to sow for grazing and cut afterwards to make an excellent and nutritious feed. It also makes an excellent cover crop to prevent winter leaching of the soil.

Our farmers should by all means, sow all the winter cover crops possible, such as Crimson Clover, Vetch, Rye, Barley, Oats etc., so as to prevent winter leaching of the soil, even if the crops are only used for this purpose, as it prevents the wasting of the fertilizing constituents of the soil, and at the same time improves and puts the land in better condition for crops to follow during the coming year.

Place your orders for **Strawberry Plants** now for shipment early in October. October and November are the best months for setting strawberry plants in this section and further south.

Don't fail to order some **Hyacinths, Tulips** and other **flowering bulbs** for planting out during October and November. These make most desirable and attractive early spring flowers. Our Fall Catalog gives full description and information.

Poultry Supplies. Every one who raises poultry should consult the Poultry Supply pages of our Fall Catalog. They will find many useful and valuable hints as to what to feed or give to poultry for the best and most profitable results.

Oregon or English Winter Vetch.

We have received direct from Oregon a large supply of genuine Oregon-grown English Winter Vetch, of the new crop. This English or Oregon Vetch is increasing in popularity all throughout the South, and is being very largely and generally sown in Georgia and South Carolina in preference to the Hairy Winter Vetch. While we believe that the Hairy Winter Vetch, as a general rule, will produce a large crop than the English or Oregon Vetch, still, in view of our customers' experience, we recommend this English or Oregon Vetch as a very satisfactory and desirable winter forage crop. As the seed can be sold at a less price than the Hairy Winter Vetch, it is especially advisable to sow it on an extended scale, particularly for soil improving purposes. Winter Vetches are one of the best leguminous crops.

Price; per lb. 7c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 6c. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 5c. per lb.

I have been planting English Winter Vetch for four years, and am well pleased with it as a hay crop. I don't think there is any plant that will make more to the acre and leave the land in so fine condition to plant in corn and cotton. As a cover crop it is fine. I shall continue to plant vetch as long as I farm.

D. U. Abby, Lexington Co., S. C., May 21, 1910.

White Pearl Onion Sets make the Best of Winter and Spring Onions.

I have raised the Extra Early White Pearl Onions from sets for the past six years and have proven to be the best winter and spring onion ever raised in this vicinity and I don't think their praise can be too high spoken.

I have been dealing with T. W. Wood & Sons for a number of years and found all seed purchased of them to be true to name and of the highest quality. I attribute the success of my garden crops to Wood's High Grade Seed. I never lose the opportunity of speaking a word of praise for Wood's High Grade Seeds.

C. N. Young, Stafford Co., Va., June 12, 1910.

Seed Sowers.

CAHOON BROAD CAST SEED SOWER. A splendid seed sower for sowing Clover Seed, Grass Seed, Rye, Oats and all kinds of heavy seed and grains, sowing uniformly and saving four-fifths in labor of seeding. Write for special illustrated circular. Price, \$3.00 each.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER. A very satisfactory seeder, cheaper in price than the Cahoon and can be used to advantage where limited areas are to be sown. Price, \$1.50 each.

LITTLE WONDER SEED SOWER. For a low priced seeder for clover, grain and heavy grass seeds this machine will give good results. Price, \$1.25 each.

The Implement Company, 1302 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.

have just issued a new **Fall Catalog** giving full information about all **Seasonable Farm Implements**. Write for it. Mailed free. It gives much interesting and valuable information.

Seeding and Care of Lawns.

In sowing down new lawns, it is best to do so end of August or during September or October. The ground should be well and deeply dug or plowed and thoroughly prepared, so as to make as fine a seed bed as possible.

It is desirable also to give an application of Wood's Lawn Enricher or Ground Bone, which will help very materially the growth of the grass.

After the soil has been raked and fertilized, lawn grass seed should be sown, at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. to the acre, or for small yards, one quart for every 300 square feet (12 by 25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown and lightly raked in, care being used not to cover the seed more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

To freshen and renew an old lawn it is a good plan during October or November to give your lawn a light top dressing of Wood's Lawn Enricher, and at the same time to rake over the lawn roughly and make a light seeding of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass over the whole, sowing a little heavier on any bare spots which may appear in the lawn. This will thicken the grass and improve the appearance of your lawn to a considerable extent.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. The best for beautiful, green, velvety lawns—all the year round—where proper care and attention can be given. Per quart, 30c.; if to be sent by mail, mail, 35c.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20-lbs., \$4.50; 100-lb. lots and over, 22c. per lb.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass. Specially prepared for use on large lawns where a lawn and grazing combined are desired or where special care and attention cannot be given during the summer. Per lb.; 25c. 10-lb. lots and over, 22c. per lb.; bus. of 20 lbs. \$4.00.

Wood's Lawn Enricher. A splendid lawn fertilizer for applying either at time of seeding, or as a top-dressing on old lawns. Price, 5-lb. package 25c.; 10-lb. package 40c.; 25-lb. bag 90c.; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; per ton, \$48.00.

For fuller information about lawn grass seed, see page 8 of our Fall Catalogue.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.

For farmers who are intending to put land down permanently to grass, our Grass and Clover Mixtures are decidedly better than sowing two or three varieties together. It has been proved over and over again that sowing a large number of varieties of grasses and clovers together not only yields more pasturage, but much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good productive condition very much longer. We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers speaking of the fine results which they get from our Grass Mixtures. See pages 16 and 17 of our Fall Catalogue for full information about our Grass Mixtures.

MIXTURES NO. 1 TO 5.

Specially prepared for permanent pasturage, will also furnish excellent cuttings for hay if desired.

Mixture No. 1. For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 10-lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Mixture No. 2. For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Mixture No. 3. For heavy loam or clay soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Mixture No. 4. For moist bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Mixture No. 5. For wet bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

MIXTURES NOS. 6 TO 9.

Specially prepared for permanent hay crop, constituted so as to furnish fine crops both from the first and second cuttings. Will also make good permanent pasturage if desired to use for that purpose.

Mixture No. 6. For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Mixture No. 7. For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Mixture No. 8. For heavy loam or clay soil. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16c.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Mixture No. 9. For moist bottom land. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15c.; 100-lb. lots and over, 14c. per lb.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE.

Specially prepared for good loam soil in partially shady situations. An admirable permanent pasturage mixture, but will also yield large crops of hay. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 20c.; 10-lb. and over, 19c. per lb.; 100-lbs. and over, 18c. per lb.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Price-List of Seasonable Field Seeds, Oct. 3, 1910.

When sending orders at prices named here, please mention Crop Special No. 320

The prices named below are our prices at this date. Prices on Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advanced prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling order at prices quoted on any particular date, they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of Wood's Crop Special upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

SEED OATS. Prices include sacks.

	Per bus. in 10-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Red Rust Proof, Trade Mark	\$.55	\$.57
Appler, Trade Mark	95	97
Bancroft, Trade Mark	90	92
Burt or 90-Day, Trade Mark	68	70
Va. Gray Winter, Trade Mark	83	85
Choice	68	70

Seed Wheat.

Our Seed Wheats sent out for seed are carefully re-cleaned. Samples on application. Prices include new striped grain sacks. Full descriptions in our Fall Catalog.

	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Beardless Varieties: Fultz	\$1 42	\$1 45
Leap's Prolific	1 50	1 55
Red May	1 42	1 45
Golden Chaff	1 45	1 50
Klondyke	1 60	1 65
Purple Straw, or Blue Stem	1 45	1 50
Bearded Varieties: Fulcaster	1 42	1 45
Red Wonder	1 50	1 55
Deitz Mediterranean	1 45	1 50
Australian Red	1 45	1 50
Lancaster	1 42	1 45
RYE for summer and fall sowing,	97	1 00
WINTER BARLEY		1 00
CANADA FIELD PEAS (bags 18c. extra)		1 80

White Pearl Onion Sets.

The best and most satisfactory onion sets for fall planting. Produces large crops of extra fine quality onions, for use as green onions during the winter and early spring, or as dry onions early in the summer. Price, \$2.75 per bus. of 36 lbs.; In 5-bus. lots and over, \$2.60 per bus

Onion Sets.

Yellow Bermuda . . quart	20c.; peck	\$1.00; bus. of 36 lbs.	\$3 00
Red Bermuda	20c.; "	1.00; "	3 00
White Pearl	20c.; "	90c.; "	2 75
White or Silver Skin . .	20c.; "	75c.; "	2 00
Yellow Danvers	15c.; "	75c.; "	1 90
Yellow Potato, small . .	20c.; "	\$1.00 40	3 00
" " medium	15c.; "	80c.; "	2 50
White multiplier	15c.; "	90c.; "	2 60

Wood's Grain Pasturage Mixture.

Composed of the best grazing varieties of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Winter or Turf Oats and Hairy Vetch. Makes a splendid pasture mixture for fall, winter and early spring. Price, \$1.10 per bus; In 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.05 per bus.

Poultry Supplies

	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
Wood's Poultry Grain Food,	\$1 10	\$2 00
Hollybrook Chick Food	1 25	2 30
" Scratching "	1 10	2 10
Cyphers Chick Food	1 30	2 35
Darling's Beef Scraps	1 60	3 00
Alfalfa, Short Cut	1 00	1 75
Crushed Oyster Shells,	40	60
Granite Poultry Grit	40	65
Kaffir Corn	1 10	2 10
Cracked Corn	90	1 65
Poultry Wheat	1 00	1 90

Clover Seed.

	Cotton bags (2½ bus.) 22c. each extra.	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Red Clover, Trade Mark, lb. 18c.; bus. 60 lbs.,	\$10 00		\$10 10
Sapling, or Mam., Choice, lb. 18c.; "	9 95		10 00
Trade Mark, lb. 19c.;	10 15		10 25
Alsike, Trade Mark, per lb. 17c.	9 60		9 65
Alfalfa, Trade Mark, (new crop American-grown seed, lb. 22c.; bus. 60 lbs.,	\$12.50		
White, Trade Mark, per lb. 30c.; in 10-lb. lots, 28c. per lb.			
White Bokhara or Sweet Clover, lb. 18c.; 10-lb. lots, 15c. lb.			
Burr Clover, Southern-grown, in burr, lb. 20c.			

	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
CRIMSON CLOVER, new crop		\$7 10
WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER, lb., 15c.,		7 75

Grass Seed.

	Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
Timothy, Prime bus. of 45 lbs.	\$4 30	\$4 35
Choice	4 40	4 45
Trade Mark	4 50	4 55
Orchard Grass, Choice . . bus. of 14 lbs.	2 35	2 40
Trade Mark	2 50	2 60
Tall Meadow Oat, Choice . bus. of 11 lbs.	2 05	2 10
Trade Mark	2 20	2 25
Kentucky Blue, Trade Mark, bus. of 14 lbs.	3 30	3 40
Italian Rye Grass, Trade M. bus. of 14 lbs.	1 05	1 10
Perennial Rye Grass, T. M , bus. of 14 lbs.	95	1 00
Hungarian or Awnless Brome, per lb. 15c.; bus. of 14 lbs.		1 75
Creeping Bent Grass, per lb. 30c.; in 10-lb. lots, 25c. per lb.		
Rescue or Artic Grass, lb. 15c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 12c. lb.		
Herds Grass or Red Top,	In 100-lb. lots, per lb.	10-lb. lots, per lb.
Fancy clean seed, Prime	16c.	16½c.
" " Choice	17c.	17½c.
" " Trade Mark	18c.	18½c.

Vetches.

Hairy or Winter (Vicia Villosa), per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9½c. per lb.;	100-lb. lots and over, 9c. per lb.
English or Oregon (Vicia Sativa), per lb. 7c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 6c. per lb.;	50-lb. lots and over, 5½c. per lb.
DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Price, per lb. 10c.; 10-lb. lots, 7c. per lb.;	50-lb. lots, 6c. per lb.;
100-lb. lots and over, 5½c. per lb.	Cotton bags holding 100 lbs. 22c. each extra.

FERTILIZERS.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer. Recommended for all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$27.00.

Listers Standard Bone Superphosphate. Made from an animal bone basis and gives splendid crop results. Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.60; per ton, \$30.00.

Mapes Vegetable Manure. Superior to Peruvian Guano for quick results on all vegetable crops. Bag of 200 lbs., \$4 25; per ton, \$42.00. For garden use, \$2.25 per 100 lb. bag.

Standard Wheat Fertilizer. Specially prepared for the wheat crop. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.00; per ton, \$19.00.

Swifts Special X X X Pure Bone Meal. A high-grade bone meal specially recommended for fall use on Grass and Grain crops. Ammonia $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Phosphate 50 per cent. \$3.00 per bag of 167 lbs.; per ton of 12 bags, \$35.00.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone. A first-class article of pure bone, Bag of 200 lbs., \$3 50; per ton, \$34.00.

MURIATE POTASH. Price per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; 200-lb. bag \$5.25; per ton \$47.50

SULPHATE POTASH. Price per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.25; 200-lb. bag \$5.75; per ton \$52.50

AGRICULTURAL LIME. Shell Lime, per bag 75c.; ton \$6.25; 2 ton lots and over, \$6.00 ton. Special price on car lots.

Analysis and full particulars in regard to all the Fertilizers will be found on page 18 of our Fall Catalog.